

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET FANTASIES OF HIPPY DUMPEY.

THEATRE CONIQUE, 314 Broadway.—COMIC VOCAL SINGS, BY AN ACT.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—THE PET OF THE PUBLIC.—BACCHUS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—ROBBERIES.

WOODS' MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 21st st.—Performances afternoon and evening.—BLACK SNAKE.

ROOTH'S THEATRE, 314 st. between 31st and 32d sts.—THE VICTIMS.—SOLON FRINGE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE PHENOMENON.—SEARCHING THE DEPTHS.

KIRLOV'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 31st and 32d sts.—THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

LINA LEWIS'S THEATRE, No. 729 Broadway.—OPERA BOULEVARD.—LA GIANNE DUCHESSE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fifth street.—THE NEW DEBUT OF DIVORCE.

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—BOY DETECTIVE, &c.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—HAMLET.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth and Broadway.—NEEDS ACT.—BUREAUQUE, HALLER, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—LECTURE ON "THE NATURE AND SOURCE OF LIGHT."

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—CONCERT, JAS. FISKE, JR.'S NINTH REGIMENT BAND CONCERT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 353 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 351 st. between 31st and 32d sts.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 301 Bowery.—NEEDS ACT.—BUREAUQUE, HALLER, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SOURCES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, November 23, 1871.

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JUDGE BEDFORD'S GRAND JURY have an opportunity of distinguishing themselves. So has District Attorney Garvin. Better to have the credit of bringing the city robbers to justice than to possess the wealth of Tweed and all his associates.

THE PROPRIETOR BRIGHAM YOUNG, according to his counsel, left Salt Lake City some time ago, not to avoid his trial for "lewd and lascivious conduct," but in search of a more genial climate, on account of his failing health; and it is generally understood that his health will not improve sufficiently to justify his return inside of twenty years.

THE GRAND DUKE left the city yesterday and arrived in Washington last evening. All along the route he was cordially received by the people, who thronged the depots, except at Philadelphia, where his coming seemed to be known to very few of the citizens, and where he was consequently allowed to pass very quietly. On his arrival in Washington he was received without any display, and proceeded at once to Minister Oates's residence. The President will receive him formally to-day at one o'clock. There will be very few persons admitted to witness the reception, which will be a very quiet and unostentatious ceremony.

CITIZEN AGITATION IN BRUSSELS.—The capital of Belgium was agitated to a dangerous extent yesterday evening. The people demonstrated against the appointment of M. Decker to the office of Governor of Limbourg. The populace was moved to such a degree that a crowd of persons marched to the gates of the King's palace. Military preparations were made for the suppression of tumult by force, if necessary. M. Decker was formerly manager of the school system of the kingdom, and in this was found the objection to him. It is the same cause of trouble as that which prevails in some few other countries—secular or denominational education, or education under the supervision of the Catholic Church alone. The frequent occurrence of spurts of agitation on various public subjects in Belgium of late days is exceedingly detrimental to the well-being of most industrious people, whose grand misfortune is to be found in the fact that they inhabit a territory which has become a sort of geographical inconvenience to the larger and more powerful nations which surround it, particularly since the final issue of the Franco-Prussian war.

The Republican Movement in England—Are We to Witness the Downfall of the Monarchy?

Preparations are being made for a grand mass meeting in London next week, at which Sir Charles Dilke is to be the principal speaker. Sir Charles Dilke recently made a speech at Newcastle-on-Tyne—a speech which, we believe, in its immediate results, has been quite as surprising to himself as it has been startling to the world. On the occasion referred to Sir Charles summed up the expenses of the monarchy, piled thousands upon thousands, and, apparently to the complete satisfaction of his audience, proved that the British monarchy, things being as they now are, is a very expensive and a very useless toy. Lord Byron tells us that he awoke one morning, and, much to his own surprise, found himself famous. Sir Charles Dilke is a gentleman and a man of culture; in the literary world he has acquired some reputation; but, unless we greatly mistake, Sir Charles must have found himself on the morning after his Newcastle speech very much as Lord Byron found himself on that famous morning when his name was on every lip. Mr. Bradlaugh is detested, Mr. Odger is nowhere; but Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke is the acknowledged king of English radicals. That he is not pained by the reputation he has won, and that he takes somewhat kindly to his new friends, is evidenced by the fact that he has consented to take the prominent place at the forthcoming demonstration in London. Mirabeau, and after him the great Napoleon, were wont to say that a revolutionary movement could never be fruitful unless it found a great leader, him-if the incarnation of the dominant sentiments, sympathies and forces of his time. Have the British radicals found their man in Sir Charles W. Dilke? We think it doubtful; but we are willing to leave it to time to test the experiment.

At the same time it is impossible to refuse to admit that the adhesion of such a man to the revolutionary movement which notoriously exists, and which undignified advances in the direction of the republic, is to be regarded as one of the signs of the times. So long as the revolutionary movement was represented and advocated only by such men as Bradlaugh and Odger, existing interests had little ground for apprehension; for the violence of the party leaders made success impossible. It has always been so in Great Britain. It was so in the years that immediately preceded the passing of the first Reform bill. It was not until the cultivated and titled orders took the matter in hand that success began to be seen in the dim distance; and the Reform bill of 1832, which has been so fruitful of blessings to the whole British people, was not so much a popular victory as a triumph of the cultivated and liberal intellects of the time, seconded by the hereditary reformers, as represented by such men as Henry Brougham, Thomas Babbington Macaulay, Lord John Russell and Earl Grey. It was the want of such support that made such a failure of the Chartist movement in 1839. Nor would it be difficult to show that it was mainly by these same forces that Mr. Disraeli found it so easy to carry his Reform bill in 1867. Sir Charles Dilke is not the only man of his order who has revealed sympathy with this new but as yet ill-defined revolutionary movement. Mr. Fawcett, the learned member for Brighton, and John Stuart Mill are both advanced reformers, who by tongue and pen have long and vigorously advocated sweeping and radical changes. It would not be difficult to mention scores of names among the young and rising statesmen who have openly advocated measures the adoption of which would be destructive of all hereditary authority. Mr. Disraeli's sympathies are well known; and it is not to be doubted that but for his unfortunate connection with a slow, interested and reactionary party, whom he finds it difficult to educate, he would be the most advanced reformer of these times. His Reform bill was one proof of this; his late Huguessen speech was another. And what shall we say of Mr. Gladstone himself? It is his pride that in one section of Her Majesty's dominions he has abolished an ancient historic Church establishment and humbled the hereditary lords of the soil by making an end of an old and iniquitous system of land tenure. It is equally his boast that he has reconstructed the British army on a basis which knows not Crown rights nor aristocratic privileges. Vigorous and ready for a new campaign, he has publicly announced his determination to protect the conscientious voter by the ballot box and to reform the House of Lords, if need be. Most certainly there is no lack of reformers among the acknowledged statesmen of Great Britain. If anything were wanted to show how deep, intense and general is the reform sentiment, and how firmly it has taken hold of the highest as well as of the lowest classes, we might point to the recent movement of Mr. Scott Russell—a movement which, though it failed, revealed the fact that some of the greatest names among the Tory aristocracy of England were not unwilling, on a well defined platform, to meet, shake hands and co-operate with the workmen. Everywhere in the three kingdoms is heard the growl of discontent. Ireland demands home rule, and the Catholic clergy have gone back upon themselves by insisting on the abolition of the national schools and the establishment of a denominational system of education. Scotland is loudly indignant at the treatment she is experiencing in the Imperial Parliament, and asks the question whether she is to wait forever for the passing of her Education bill. The educational question is a cause of fresh discontent in England; and whereas the Irish demand denominationalism, the English denounce it. In addition to all this there are cries for the abolition of the law of entail, for the reconstruction of the House of Lords, for the abolition of the State Church and for the establishment of the republic. With demands so numerous, so radical and so sweeping, and with fitting men in abundance willing to push them by tongue and pen, revolution in Great Britain cannot be far off.

As we have hinted already, the one defect of this new revolutionary movement is that it is wanting in direct aim and purpose. Herein lies the weakness of the reformers. There is no lack of wants, but neither is there any bond of unity. The reform party is a house divided; it is an army with many officers, but without a general-in-chief. Such being the case, the Prince of Wales sleeps soundly and the aristocracy are but little, if at all, disquieted. It has often been so before. The old monarchy has often, to outward appearance, been at the mercy of the mob; but when the crisis came the mob was found weak and the monarchy was found strong. The present movement is bound to grow and gather strength. It may yet assume dangerous proportions and bring about a crisis unparalleled in the history of the empire. But no one who has made himself familiar with the history of England will readily admit that the present generation will be the end of the monarchy. At the same time, it would be absurd to conclude that the present revolutionary movement will come to naught. It will gradually take a more definite shape. The demands will be reduced in number; the aim will become more direct, the purpose more definite. In the approaching struggle there may be more than one Ministerial crisis, more than one general election, and not a little disturbance. As the result, some important reforms will be carried, the people will rise nearer to the surface, and proportionately will be contented; and so, for at least another decade, things will settle down into comparative quiet. The republic will not be yet; but the republic must come, not in Great Britain alone, but in every nation in Europe. The government of the people, by the people and for the people, must more and more become the popular doctrine, and ultimately it must prevail. We in these United States should be grateful that while we are the youngest of the peoples our government is the model government for all the future.

Judge Bedford's Raid on the Speculators.—The Duty of District Attorney Garvin.

Judge Bedford has done his part towards redeeming the character of the city from the stigma of condoning felony and towards bringing to justice the knavish contractors and dishonest municipal officers who have been concerned in defrauding and plundering the public treasury. After waiting until the election was over, and it became evident that nothing was to be done by the volunteer committees in the way of punishing the guilty parties, Judge Bedford convened the Grand Jury and charged them on the subject of the city frauds, reminding them that their duty called upon them to investigate the matter and to present those concerned in the speculation, whoever they might be. But here his power ends and the responsibility of another officer—the District Attorney of the city and county of New York—commences. It is now Mr. Garvin's duty to prepare the cases for investigation by the Grand Jury, and the people will insist that he shall no longer evade or delay its performance. There have not been wanting suggestions that District Attorney Garvin's office is not so much a terror to evildoers as it ought to be, and, while we hold that no such insinuations should be made against the character of a public officer unsubstantiated by clear proof, it is yet incumbent upon Mr. Garvin at this time to disprove by his acts the charges of his partisan assailants. Up to the present moment the whole machinery of the city government has been out of gear, and the proper officers have been, as it were, pushed aside by semi-Communist bodies, who have taken upon themselves the privilege of "running the machine." When a city official has indicated his intention of performing his functions, or has commenced an official act, he has been told that he need not trouble himself in the matter, that the business he was elected or appointed to do has been undertaken by others, and his motives have been called in question. Probably this may have been the reason why we have heard nothing of District Attorney Garvin in connection with prosecutions for the city frauds. But the election has changed all this. The politicians have accomplished their object and are quite willing to suffer the municipal excitement to die out as soon as they shall have secured to themselves the fruits of victory. Indeed, with a view to the profits of an incoming administration, they would be very glad if all further trouble in regard to official speculation could be hushed up. This, however, is not the people's idea of a reform movement. The politicians have proved too much; they have shown that the grossest plundering has existed in the city government, and the people who have been robbed insist that punishment shall be meted out to the guilty parties as a lesson and a warning to future municipal officers.

We intend now to hold District Attorney Garvin up to his duty. The HERALD has insisted from the first that the criminals should be hunted down, wherever they might be. While the partisan press has been screening this offender, or covering up the tracks of that suspected officer, we have demanded thorough scrutiny and stern justice, on what head soever the blow might fall. We have not scolded like a common drab, or branded honorable men as thieves and toolies for political effect; but we have declared our determination to persevere in the attempt to fix the criminality where it belongs, without fear or favor, and we intend to adhere to this resolution. We shall now insist that District Attorney Garvin perform his duty promptly, boldly and efficiently. The secrecy of the Grand Jury room cannot screen him if he should neglect or refuse to make a searching and impartial investigation of the whole matter of the city frauds from first to last, including the forged warrants and vouchers of Keyser & Co. He must trace out the present abode of Lynes, the Assistant County Auditor, and of all witnesses whose testimony will assist the cause of justice. He must track the remainder of the plunder, a portion of which only was found by Mr. Tilden. Judge Bedford has pointed out to the District Attorney the path of duty, and that officer must follow it in good faith, or we shall demand that he be called to account. Now that the game of the politicians is "played out," let the people have justice and let felony be properly punished.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS who neglect or refuse to perform their duties can be removed by the Governor. District Attorney Garvin's duty is now to bring to justice the men who have robbed the city treasury.

HAGREY AND BAILEY can be merely paid tools if guilty of the voucher robbery with which they stand charged. Why does not the District Attorney use one or both of them as State's evidence, and thus unravel easily the whole complicated web of the city frauds?

Proposed Alliance Between Russia and the United States—The Mission of Duke Alexis.

The HERALD special despatches from Washington last night bring us the information, said to have been derived from reliable sources, that the real mission of the Grand Duke Alexis to this country is to propose to our government an alliance, offensive and defensive, between the two nations, with a view not only to present anticipated complications in Europe, but also to future operations on a gigantic scale in Asia. We are told that Russia desires our active aid in the event of a European war, or at least that we shall so cover the seas with privateers sailing under Russian letters of marque—of course all treaties and laws to the contrary notwithstanding—as to paralyze the already gouty arm of Old England on the seas. This accomplished, the Emperor Alexander believes he can defy all Europe; and we have no doubt that in this respect at least, in the language of New York politicians, the Emperor Alexander's head is level.

So, then, this interesting, fair-haired and blue-eyed Prince, with his modest manners and his placid countenance, is, after all, a Machiavelli in disguise, and as "devilish sly" as Joe Bagstock himself. While everybody has been led to believe that he came here bent only on touching the susceptible hearts of our American beauties, the real object of his visit appears to be to penetrate through the thick smoke of the Presidential cigar and to take captive the east-iron old Hero of the Wilderness. A committee of our most respectable and corpulent citizens have been fussing for two or three weeks over the fitting up of reception rooms and chambers at the Clarendon with flowers and frescoes, mirrors and mauls, paintings and perfumes to gratify the refined taste of the "sweet young Prince," and lo! their guest, immediately after his arrival, washes the dust of the procession from his hands and face, runs a comb through his fair locks, throws a change of linen and half a dozen shirt collars into a valise, jumps on a train and steams off to Washington to commence his diplomatic labors with the taciturn occupants of the White House. Our militia regiments put on their finest of furies, bring out their best and biggest bands, give an extra polish to their bright bayonets and an additional roll of padding to their swelling chests, to do honor to the royal sailor-soldier or warrior of all trades; but as they march in review before him his eye passes with prophetic indifference over the perfect get-up of the Colonel of the Ninth and rests with a kindling beam of gratification on the one-armed leader of the Veteran Reserves, and on the dusky uniforms and tattered flag, that tell how faithfully in days gone by the brave men who now follow him so quietly on parade, dashed with him into the hot smoke of the enemy's guns. Our ladies and nice young men keep themselves in a flurry of bustle and excitement over the preparations for the grand ball, at which the handsome Duke is expected to dance, while the royal youth, measuring six feet one in his stockings, is dreaming of nothing softer than cannon balls and of no other gallops than the galloping of Russian hussars.

Well, the policy of the United States has hitherto wisely been "no entangling alliances with foreign nations." But, in the wonderful growth of our power, influence and wealth, and in the astounding revolutions yet to be made throughout the globe through the agencies of steam and electricity, who can say how soon this theory may be scattered to the winds to keep company with negro slavery, State rights, the democratic party and the charter of the Tammany Society? It may ere long become necessary for us to stretch our magnetic arm from Alaska, along the islands of the Aleutian Archipelago, across the Sea of Japan, to grasp hands with Russia in the Corea, not to speak of Governor Gilpin's grand idea of linking ourselves with iron rails to St. Petersburg over the insignificant little ditch of Behring Strait. In view of the magnificent political victory recently won by General Jemmy O'Brien, we may even have to throw down the gauntlet to perfidious Albion on behalf of the republic of Hibernia, and in that contingency Russia would assuredly be a valuable military ally. At all events the government of the United States has always found its warmest friend in the latitude of fifty-nine degrees fifty-six minutes North, and probably the young republic of the West has not a single enemy between the Arctic Ocean and the Caspian Sea. President Grant and his advisers will give a friendly ear and a full consideration to the propositions of the royal diplomat, whatever may be their final determination. In the event of a European war Russia may safely calculate upon a hearty sympathy, at least of the United States, and it would be singular if the standard of the double-headed eagle did not draw to it considerable material aid as well. The extent of our coast, too, would render the escape of privateers for Russian service very probable, even if the government at Washington should occupy a neutral position between the belligerents. Such accidents have happened in the best regulated nations, and may occur again. At all events it is now clear that this innocent young sprig of royalty, whose coming has been looked for as a sort of holiday jubilee, is destined to set politicians and diplomats crazy, as well as to turn the heads of our republican belles. The British Ministerial Bureau in Washington must keep a sharp lookout, or the promising treaty cooked up by the Joint High Commission may yet be blown sky high; or rather ground into powder under the powerful paw of the Russian bear.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT CABLE has been completed, by which Australia is brought into connection with the existing lines. The link referred to is between Batavia, the principal city on the Island of Java, and Port Darwin, on the northern extremity of Australia. From the point of landing there are land lines—one directly south across the island to the cities of Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney; and one along the eastern coast touching Barkton, Cardwell, Rockhampton, Brisbane and Sydney. There is also a cable connection from Melbourne to Tasmania. These lines complete the belt of telegraphic communication throughout the Australian colonies and connect them laterally with the great girdle that the nineteenth century is so rapidly putting around the world.

The Forty-second Congress—Its Men and Measures.

We print in the HERALD this morning a general survey of the work now before Congress, with some estimate of what will be accomplished in the way of legislation this winter. Never before in the history of our national legislative body has it been so weak in instruments by which great measures are to be perfected, and never before has so much of the perfection of wisdom in legislation been required. The credit of the country is excellent, in spite of blundering financial management; but a wise, comprehensive, statesmanlike measure is needed to make that credit tell in favor of our industries at home and our commerce on the seas. As a financier Mr. Boutwell is a failure; but, unfortunately, the administration and Congress are dependent upon him for financial ideas and guidance. Mr. Sumner is neither friendly to the party in power, though he is himself of that party, nor is he the man to put the country on a solid, gold-paying basis. Mr. Sherman, the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, is a tariff tinker—only this and nothing more. Mr. Morton, who, if anybody, is the oracle of the administration, is too much of a politician ever to become a statesman. Mr. Trumbull ranks very high in a certain school of politics, but he is positive only in his lack of every positive quality. This makes up all of the Senate who can be looked to, however remotely, for legislative relief in the present crisis; and they are the men upon whom depends, in a great measure, the hope of the immediate future.

In the House, Dawes, Garfield, Kelley and Shellabarger are the leading lights of the republican party. General Butler is kicking around on the outside of the party pond, trying to teach in various ways the party ducks how to improve their swimming ground. But there is no more to be hoped for from the five Representatives than from the five Senators. Neither of them can be compared to the five wise and the five foolish virgins, for they are all without oil in their lamps. And yet important measures affecting taxation and the interests of industry and commerce force themselves upon the country and Congress, though the ability to deal with these questions is wanting. Americans complain that they cannot build ships or compete with other nations in the trade of the world; and Congress responds that it does not know how it is. The American merchant finds, in spite of steam and the electric intercourse of the cables, that exchange in London tells fearfully against him year after year with millions of gold lying idle in the Treasury or doled out in Wall street as an eighth avenue grocer doles out eggs to his customers in a scarce season. But Congress, busy as it is with taxation and the tariff, the duty on coal and the duty on iron, can find no way to make greenbacks as good as gold and an American acceptant in London equal to a British acceptance in New York. Mr. Boutwell does not want specie payments any more than a country storekeeper desires a fall in the price of prints. Congress cannot step in with a grand and comprehensive scheme which will bring the precious ores out of their hidden vaults to revivify every branch of industry and trade, because Congress knows only the law of small expedients. Nothing comes of it all, and nothing can come of it till a dollar is a dollar in fact as well as in name, and till the payment of the national debt becomes a possibility, not by being taken out of the mouths of the people at the expense of sweat and toil, which leaves the nation poorer at the end of the year than at the beginning, but by the overflowing and redundant wealth of an energetic and prosperous nationality. It is not the statesman who can perceive this who will prove himself great, but he who can sweep away the necessity for such measures of small-minded succor as the repeal of that grand achievement of American statesmanship known as maritime reciprocity, or smaller attempts to make the volume of the currency self-adjusting, according to the wants of the people, by a policy which shall make golden eagles flow in the same channels as golden sovereigns, will make for himself everlasting fame, and of his countrymen happy and prosperous people.

This is the great thing for Congress to accomplish. All other schemes are only a part of this. Tinkering at the tariff may lead to warm discussions between ardent but superficial protectionists, and not less ardent and superficial revenue reformers. The repeal of maritime reciprocity may inspire the hope that the golden age of American commerce, when American sails whitened every sea and the American flag gladdened every port, is about to return once more. Efforts to make the volume of the currency self-adjusting, according to the wants of the people, may provoke a smile among men who know that paper is paper, whether it is called one dollar or a hundred; but they can only give us new loan bills, with fresh syndicates and fresh failures. And yet, in spite of bulls and bears and Boutwell and blundering Congressmen, a greenback is worth in gold nearly the face of the figures printed upon it, because it represents the energy and wealth and credit of the nation. It is only a step from the depreciated currency of to-day to the gold values of to-morrow; but it is a step which, if taken, will make the draft of the New York merchant equal to the draft of the merchant in London and Liverpool, and lift the American people out of the slough of despond. To take this step is the mission of the Forty-second Congress; but without this there is no necessity whatever for a Forty-second Congress.

It would be a humiliating spectacle to see Congressmen busy themselves for a whole winter, as they have often done before, with political intrigues for the Presidential nomination and embassies to the White House for political patronage in the custom houses and post offices. It would be a more humiliating spectacle to see Congress spend its time on land grabs and other jobs for wasting the people's money. The letter in this day's HERALD shows that there is to be much of this kind of war; but, unfortunately, it fails to show in the men and measures of the Forty-second Congress a hope for that which the people most need and most earnestly desire.

JUDGE BEDFORD has done his part towards securing the punishment of fraudulent contractors and dishonest public officers. Now let District Attorney Garvin do his.

Mayor Hall Before the Grand Jury.

Whether right or wrong, the Grand Jury, before whom the complaint preferred against Mayor Hall was recently investigated, have published all the evidence taken in reference to the charge. This unusual course was, no doubt, decided upon in view of the indiscriminate assaults of the partisan press upon all who refused to lend themselves to a blind political prosecution of the reform movement, without regard to truth or justice. The Grand Jury foresaw that they would be denounced as a parcel of packed perjurers if they dismissed the charge against Mayor Hall, and so they determined to lay before the people a full report of the testimony of the several witnesses who appeared in the jury room, in order that it might be seen upon what a flimsy pretext they were asked to bring in a bill against the Chief Magistrate of the city.

While the jury believed that Mayor Hall was to blame for carelessness and negligence in affixing his signature to warrants without examining and criticising the vouchers upon which they were based—a task which Mayor Hall has shown would have occupied all his time, and which he deemed unnecessary, since he did not then doubt the honesty of the Comptroller—they found not a particle of evidence to criminally implicate him in the city frauds, and the result they reached was "nearly unanimous." The testimony fully justifies their finding. Deputy Comptroller Green swore that he did not know of any act of Mayor Hall's in support of the accusation. A. S. Cady, a clerk in the Comptroller's office for nineteen years, testified that warrants are always signed first by the Comptroller, after examination and approval by the Auditor, and afterwards by the Mayor, and that vouchers have not always been sent with warrants to the Mayor's office. Henry F. Spaulding, the chairman of one of the Seventy's sub-committees, swore that he made the complaint against Mayor Hall on "information and belief" only, and that he had no knowledge that the Mayor had been guilty of misdemeanor or had connived at fraud. Copland, a dismissed clerk in the Comptroller's office, who made the affidavit upon which the complaint was based, did all he could to support his case, but could say nothing of his own knowledge, and only judged that Mayor Hall must have known of the frauds by placing himself in the Mayor's position and imagining that he should have been sharp enough to find out that something was wrong. But as Copland also swore that he had been installed in a clerkship in the Comptroller's office by James O'Brien; that he had employed himself for eighteen months in making copies of fraudulent and exorbitant warrants; that he kept the information he had acquired to himself until he was dismissed from his position and then communicated it to James O'Brien, the Grand Jury evidently thought that Copland was too sharp a customer to accept as the criterion of a Mayor's shrewdness. Ex-Mayor Havemeyer appeared as a witness, but he knew no facts that would throw light upon the case, and could only testify as to the manner in which he used to conduct the business of the Mayor's office twenty-six years ago, when the whole expenses of the city government were about two million dollars. Richard A. Storrs, formerly Deputy Comptroller, gave evidence similar to that given by Mr. Cady. Commodore Stebbins, the chairman of the Committee of Seventy, testified that the complaint against Mayor Hall was never submitted to that body for approval, and he knew nothing that could substantiate the charges. Jackson S. Schultz gave similar testimony. Samuel J. Tilden knew nothing of the charges, and had no evidence that Mr. Hall ever received any of the money received on the fraudulent warrants. Judge Ledwith could state no fact to substantiate the charge. Ditto with James O'Brien. George Jones had called Mayor Hall a thief in his paper, but that was an impersonality, and George Jones, as an individual, knew no facts that would prove the charge. Augustus L. Brown, of the firm of Brown, Vanderpool & Hall, disposed of the false reports in regard to Mayor Hall's wealth by proving that he was worth about sixty thousand dollars only, and that his bank balance had never averaged more than four or five thousand dollars. William A. Booth and others gave evidence similar to the above, and the jury naturally came to a nearly unanimous conclusion to dismiss the complaint.

We need add no comments to the above. It tells the whole story, and shows the indecorous character of the assaults that have been made upon Mayor Hall. That the Mayor has been careless in the discharge of his official duties no person will deny. That he has been corrupt and a sharer in plunder no honest man can now pretend to believe.

JUDGE BEDFORD'S CHARGE to the Grand Jury puts District Attorney Garvin on trial. The people are waiting to see whether he will faithfully perform his duty and bring to punishment the plunderers of the people.

The Popularity of Italian Opera.

The success of the Nilsson season of opera at the Academy of Music, which reached a culminating point last night in the first representation of "Mignon," is a strong evidence of the desire of the American public to support the lyric drama. With such artists as Nilsson and Capoul an opera troupe may be certain of attracting crowded houses every night; but two artists cannot be expected to bear on their shoulders the entire weight of the season. No one has more need of proper rest than an opera singer, and half the broken-down voices that sometimes afflict the ears of the public may date their ruin from over-exertion and injudicious treatment. Therefore we advise the present management to engage for the spring season of Italian opera Miss Kellogg and Herr Wachtel, to alternate as attractions with Miss Nilsson and M. Capoul. These last mentioned artists would thereby be considerably relieved from the great burden of singing every night and there would never be occasion given for disappointment. Then the secondary artists might be improved upon so as to produce an ensemble calculated to give satisfaction, and a very desirable article should be introduced upon the stage, in the shape of even tolerable *mise en scene*. The popularity of Italian opera has been demonstrated this season in such an emphatic manner that an immoderate need have no